

The Newport Daily News.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM.

"Liberty and Union now and Forever, one and inseparable."--WEBSTER.

--SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

VOL. XVII.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

NO 172.

The Daily News.

For Prospects, Advertising and Subscription Terms,--See last Column of this page.

Poetical.

"SWEAR NOT AT ALL."

"Swear not at all." My car is pinned,
To hear Jehovah's name profaned,
"Swear not at all," for so said Christ,
Whose words were ever gems unpriced.
This law the child of God proclaims--
"Above all things, swear not," said James,
That message was of priceless worth--
"God's throne is heaven--his footstool earth."
Swear not by those--before that throne
Our words, our very thoughts are known.
Swear not by thine own hand or head--
Not by the living or the dead;
Nor yet thy life, nor soul, nor health,
Nor yet the glimmering phantom--wealth.
Nor swear by earth, as we explore,
God's footprints tell on every shore.
Nor by the stars nor orb of day,
Nor gems that pave the Milky Way,
Nor yet more distant realms above,
Made vocal by Jehovah's love.
Not by the Saints nor Seraphims;
These are of God, BOW TO HIM.
Not by the balmy breath of spring,
Nor feathered songsters on the wing,
Nor by the inmates of the deep,
For raging storms that o'er us sweep,
Nor by the lightning's flash on high,
Nor by the thunder roaring by;
Not by angelic harp nor lyre;
And never on the Atlantic wire.
Nor by the King, nor Queen, or both,
Nor yet by any other oath.

"SWEAR NOT AT ALL."

For know, my friend, that when you swear
You pray, but you reverse your prayer.
While you beseech your "God and King,"
His answer may be on the wing.
That golden engine, fervent prayer,
With swiftest rolls--beware! beware!
Why turn reverse the wheels and roll
Relentless curses on your soul.
The Christian's prayer divine;
Why should the sweeper's prayer be thine.

Miscellany.

DIRTY QUESTIONS.

We should very much like to know what, in the opinion of Rev. Dr. Hawes, constitutes a large and clean question. In the Protestant Episcopal Convention last Monday, Dr. Hawes argued that the Church must treat its rebellious children with "lenity, courtesy, and affection," used the following language: "We must not lug in all the little dirty questions of the day, which will be buried with their agitation." One might retort upon Dr. Hawes, that the questions which have disturbed the Diocese for some years past have been many of them small, and one of them, at least, exceedingly dirty--to say nothing of piquant scandals in the neighboring Diocese of Pennsylvania. To the Protestant Episcopal Church is unquestionable due the reverence of some of us, and the respect of other; but Heaven knows there is nothing in its history, nothing in its present position which justifies this sublime scorn of political affairs which Dr. Hawes professes. In England, from the days of Henry VIII. to the days of Victoria the Church has been quite as much a political as a religious body. Its Bishops have been courtiers and sometimes generals; it has been a political institution in Scotland and in Ireland; the reigning monarch has been its legal head; among its clergy have figured the keenest and most unscrupulous politicians; while, for the last twenty-five years, though LATO has been in its coffin for more than two centuries, this Church which never meddles with little questions, has been well-nigh smothered upon points of architecture, of upholstery, of tailoring, of genealogies, and of decorations, while in America we have had petty reproductions of the same differences with the disgusting spectacle of a Light-Hover, a Father in God riding all booted and spurred at the head of his rebel regiments. After this to find Dr. Hawes so delicately squeamish, and so doubtful about the authority of the Church in public affairs, must excite commiseration both for his stomach and his understanding!

Shall the United States of America be deprived of an immense territory, acquired at a cost of blood and treasure absolutely incomputable! This is Dr. Hawes' Little Dirty Question No. One.

Shall the Constitution of United States be overthrown by the perjuries of its sworn defenders? This is Dr. Hawes' Little Dirty Question No. Two.

Shall the loyal States see the role of their citizens decimated, the flower of their youth slain in battle, the homes only a little while ago the happiest in the world made desolate, the honest accumulations of industry scattered, the enterprises of benevolence arrested--and all without hope of indemnity or of security? This is Dr. Hawes' Little Dirty Question No. Three.

Shall the wildest and the wickedest perjury, the most Satanic defiance of the Majesty of Heaven, the clearest and least defensible of crimes flourish and bloom in the establishment of a great empire, and out of the dissolution of society pour the prosperous fortunes of the turbulent and the ambitious? This is Dr. Hawes' Little Dirty Question No. Four.

Shall the great experiment of political self-government utterly fail, while we, crouching and crawling through the vicissitudes of anarchy, find refuge at last in blind obedience to the edict of

an autocrat? This is Dr. Hawes' Little Dirty Question No. Five.

Shall a system of labor be perpetuated, which without regard to its abstract equity, without consideration of its injustice to the employed, has so demoralized the employer, that treason, robbery, and murder seem to him to be Christian virtues? This is Dr. Hawes' Little Dirty Question No. Six.

Shall a system of labor be perpetuated which so utterly degrades the spiritual nature of the enslaved, as to expose it in its very yearning for sacred culture, to a fanaticism analogous to idolatry? This is Dr. Hawes' Little Dirty Question No. Seven.

Shall a system of labor be perpetuated, the very essence of which is a denial of the fundamental principle of Christian ethics--that the laborer is worthy of his hire? This is Dr. Hawes' Little Dirty Question No. Eight.

Shall those acts be considered by the Church mere peccadilloes when perpetrated by its Southern, slave-holding members, which, in its Northern communications, it would at once visit with its censure, and even its excommunication? This is Dr. Hawes' Little Dirty Question No. Nine.

Shall a Church which every Sunday prays the Good Lord to deliver us "from all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion," and "to give to all nations unity, peace, and concord," still hold communion with a Church which is full of sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion against the unity, peace, and concord of the land? This is Dr. Hawes' Little Dirty Question No. Ten.

Shall a Church which every Sunday prays for "The President of the United States, and all others in authority"--not merely as they are fellow-men, but because they are "in authority"--shall this Church withhold its censure from those of its members who, in contempt of authority, are waging a felonious war against law and order? This is Dr. Hawes' Little Dirty Question No. Eleven.

Whether, finally, those communicants of the Church in the rebel States, who have been so false to its teachings, as to avowedly violate all laws divine and human, are entitled to anything more than Christian pity, are at all entitled, in their double role, to Christian fellowship, is a Little Dirty Question well worth the consideration of every Christian patriot; and is Dr. Hawes' No. Twelve.--*Yvonne.*

HINTS TO DR. HAWES.

It not infrequently happens that people have some misunderstanding with their neighbors, who attend the same church with them, or are members of the same church. These difficulties often create jealousy and animosity, and some people attempt to induce others to adopt their personal quarrels. They want everybody to manifest a dislike to those to whom they feel inimical; at least, they would have all treat them with coldness. Not a few take special pains to influence their minister to such a course as this. They sometimes complain, because he ignores their personal quarrels. They feel disturbed to see him courteous, cordial, and social with those towards whom they feel such an antipathy. But this is unreasonable. A minister should know nothing of your personal quarrels. He must be the bond of union in the church and society. That he may enjoy the confidence and affection of all his people, let him treat them all in a friendly manner; so far as performing his pastoral duties, and extending proper attention to each one will do it, let him gain the friendship of all. Don't wish him to be at variance with any of his people, because you are; if you do, you cherish a spirit inconsistent with his highest usefulness, and with the prosperity of his congregation. Don't ask him to hear your complaints against your neighbors, nor to pronounce your quarrel just. If you want your minister to unite the people and build up the society, and at the same time demand such things of him, it is unreasonable. If you regard his happiness and usefulness, and the interests of religion, you will wish him to cultivate, and be glad to see him enjoy the confidence and love of all. If possible, live peaceably with all men. If you must have contentions with any of your neighbors, be careful that you do not embroil others in them. By all means allow your minister to stand aloof from them.

STEPS IN BACKSLIDING.

1. Neglect of secret prayer.--*Job 15: 4; Isa. 49: 10.*
2. Disregard of the Bible.--*Jer. 6: 19; Hos. 4: 6.*
3. Forsaking the means of grace.--*Neh. 10: 39; Heb. 10: 25.*
4. Worldly-mindedness.--*2 Tim. 4: 10; 1 John 2: 15.*
5. Levity in conversation.--*Eph. 5: 4; 2 Peter 3: 11.*
6. A quarrelsome spirit.--*Isa. 29: 21; 1 Cor. 3: 3.*
7. Dwelling on the faults of others.--*Matt. 7: 3-5.*
8. Readiness to take offence.--*Prov. 14: 17; 18: 19.*
9. A murmuring, repining spirit.--*1 Cor. 10: 10; Phil. 2: 14.*
10. A critical hearing of the word.--*Cor. 3: 4; 2 Tim. 4: 3.*
11. Covetousness.--*Luke 12: 15; Col. 3: 5.*
12. Light thoughts of sin.--*1 Kings 16: 41; Matt. 22: 5.*
13. Intemperance.--*Prov. 23: 29-33.*
14. Love of pre-eminence.--*Prov. 16: 18.*
15. Indulgence in secret sin.--*Nun. 32: 23; 3 John 9: 10.*
16. Falling into outward sin.--*Prov. 11: 4; Hosa 4: 17.*
17. Into scoffing and infidelity.--*2 Peter 3: 17.*
18. Persecuting the righteous.--*Acts 7: 52.*

19. An awful death.--*Prov. 14: 32.*

20. Final perdition.--*Matt. 25: 41.*

Turn to the Scriptures attached to every step in the ladder--ponder them. And "now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and forever." Amen.--*Christian Treasury.*

VIOLINS just received at the City Music Store, 20, Final perdition.--*Matt. 25: 41.*

LOBBERRY COAL for sale by PECKHAM & PITMAN, Commercial Wharf.

AT A MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT, HELD ON OCTOBER 17, 1862. The following Ordinance was passed.

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO MINORS VISITING PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows: SECTION 1. Any proprietor, occupant or person in charge of any Restaurant, Saloon, Eating House, or other place of entertainment, who shall permit any minor or child of any School of Academics, to visit and partake of anything to eat or drink, in his or her restaurant, Saloon, Eating House or other place of entertainment, without the written consent of the parents, guardians, or persons in charge of such Academy or School of which said minors shall be members, shall be fined two hundred dollars, and imprisoned six months.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately after its passage.

A True Copy attested, BENJ. B. HOWLAND, City Clerk.

oct 47--law 3w.

FOR SALE AT W. M. C. COZZENS & CO'S,

A LARGE SUPPLY of Blankets and ready made Comfortables.

BLANKETS.

A VERY SUPERIOR 1 1/2 fine wool Blanket--at ten dollars a pair. Very cheap for these times!

REMNANT CARPETS.

REMNANT CARPETS for bedsteads, in two yard pieces, of best quality--from one dollar each, also Remnants three yard, in two yard pieces--for one dollar and a quarter each--just fall price.

OIL CLOTH CARPETS.

OIL CLOTH CARPETS to put under stoves for sale cheap.

FLANNELS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FLANNELS.

GRAND OPENING PATTERNS,

Paris, Fall and Winter Fashions.

MRS. SARAH E. DENNIS,

18 BROAD STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

MANAGER OF

Mme. Demorest's Emporium of Fashions,

473 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Hooks & Eyes, Trimmings, Toys, Confectionery, &c.

Also agent for Mme. Demorest's Quarterly Mirror specimens of which can be seen.

MACHINE STITCHING

will be done with neatness and dispatch.

SEPT. 10

SCRANTON WHITE ASH COAL, very handsome

Please call on examine, for sale by

PECKHAM & PITMAN, Commercial Wharf.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP at CORNELL'S,

17 & 19 Broad and 1 Spring St.

FINE DAIRY BUTTER at CORNELL'S,

17 & 19 Broad & 1 Spring St.

MCGREGOR STOVES of different sizes and styles,

for sale at 117 Thames St., by W. H. BLISS, Sole Agent for Newport.

FLUTE MUSIC--Melodies from Amelia, Agatha, with Piano accompaniment, (Glorious Apollo, Humbugs Chorus, for sale by

T. W. WOOD.

BANDAGE ROLLERS

this day received at BLISS',

117 Thames St.

MICHIGAN, Ohio and N. Y. Flour at wholesale and

retail at 17 & 19 Broad and 1 Spring St.

NEW BOOK,

MIRIAM,

by

MARIAN HARLAND.

nov 11

Business Cards.

LANGLEY & NORMAN, DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

No. 101 Thames Street, Newport.

Constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Cloths and Furnishing Goods.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARTLOW,

STOVE DEALERS, AND TIN-PLATE, STREET-IRON AND COPPER-WORKERS,

No. 122 Thames Street,

(Opposite Finch & Engle, Newport, R. I.)

J. BROWN, S. GODDARD, F. A. BARTLOW,

Jobbing punctually attended to.

WILLIAM B. SWAN,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 108 Thames Street,

Offers for sale, a fresh supply of seasonable goods, such as French and German Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres and Doerings, English and American Cashmeres and Tweeds, Silk and Marcelline Vestings. A good supply of furnishing goods. Also, ready-made Over Coats, Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

Jan 8 1y

UPOHOLSTERING AND MATTRESS MAKING,

by

GEORGE NASON.

Repairing and all kinds of Upholstering done with neatness; also, Carriages put up in the best manner and of the latest styles.

All kinds of mattresses and Lounges for sale at the lowest prices.

MATTRESSES MADE OVER and the HAIR WELL FURLED.

All orders left at my shop will be attended to with promptness.

Room, 66 Spring Street.

THE "REDWOOD" HOUSE.

C. J. BLIVEN,

(Formerly of the Atlantic House.)

In consequence of the satisfactory patronage received has opened a CHOICE RESTAURANT, in connection with his House next west of the

BELLEVUE HOTEL,

where his Luncheon is supplied with all the

DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Supper, apartments, and meals served upon the European Plan.

May 23 1y

J. S. CLARKE,

DENTIST,

Having had fourteen years' practice on natural and artificial teeth, now offers his professional services to all wishing them; all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.

Will be absent from home from the first Monday to the following Saturday of each month.

Office 160 Thames St., Newport, over the Peckham & Pitman.

Jan 16 1y

WM. D. LAKE,

PUBLIC NOTARY,

Will practice before the Court of Judicature.

Office of the Daily News,

321-47 No. 123 Thames Street.

T. M. SEABURY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 140 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Jan 1 1y

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

DEALER IN THE PUREST RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.

By the ton or cargo, and also semi-annual and bituminous coals, and all kinds of fuel for kindling or other purposes.

Wharf opposite foot of Dennison Street.

Jan 1 1y

JOSEPH M. LYON,

PLUMBER, BRASS AND COPPER WORKER.

Manufacturer of Pumps, Kettles, Steam Pipes, &c. Repairing and general Jobbing promptly attended to.

No. 230 Thames Street,

Jan 11 1y

WILLIAM CORNELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

And dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes, Paper Hangings, Ac.

Travelers' Directory.

STEAMER PERRY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1862, the

steamer PERRY, Capt. N. B. ALLEN, will

MAKE BUT ONE TRIP A DAY,

Leaving Newport for Providence at 8 A. M., returning

will leave Providence for Newport, at 2 P. M., touching

at Portsmouth Grove each way.

Fare from Newport to Portsmouth Grove 25 cents.

" Portsmouth Grove to Providence, 30 cents.

" Newport to Providence, 75 cents.

" Newport to Boston, \$2.00.

" Newport to Worcester, \$2.00.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1862.

N O T I C E

The restrictions on travel having been removed by order

of the War Department, passengers about to visit

Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves

with passports, JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND

LIVERPOOL, leaving and embarking passengers, at

QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland). The Liverpool, New York

and Philadelphia Steamship Company, intend to dispatch

their full powered, Clyde-built Iron Steamships, as follows:

City of Baltimore, Saturday, Nov. 29

Etta, Saturday, Nov. 29

City of Washington, Saturday, Dec. 6

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier 14, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

FIRST CABIN, \$100.00; STEERAGE, \$15.00.

do to London, \$105.00; do to London, \$15.00.

do to Paris, \$110.00; do to Paris, \$15.00.

do to Hamburg, \$115.00; do to Hamburg, \$15.00.

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, \$100, \$105, \$110, \$115. Return from Liverpool, \$200, \$210, \$220, \$230. From Queenstown, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Engines. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

or W. K. DELANEY, Agent,

No. 5 Levis Street, Newport, R. I.

TO NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE STEAMER METROPOLIS,

CAPT. BROWN, will leave Fall River every Monday,

Wednesday and Friday, on the arrival of steamboats

from Boston for New York, via Newport, leaving

Newport at 6 1/2 o'clock, and arriving in New York at

about 6 1/2 o'clock.

THE BAY STATE.

CAPT. JEWETT, will leave Fall River every Tuesday,

Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of steamboats

from Boston for New York, via Newport, leaving

Newport at 6 o'clock, and arriving in New York at

about 6 o'clock.

FREIGHT.

This line of boats will in future carry freight at as low

rates as any other line of boats.

FARE.

Cabin fare from Newport to New York, \$3.00.

Deck fare, 25c.

State Rooms 21 extra, to be obtained of the Agent.

For further particulars apply to

ANTHONY STEWART, Agent,

At Knickerbocker's Express Office.

THE DAILY NEWS.

An Independent Daily Paper

DEVOTED TO LOCAL INTERESTS,

General News, Literature and the "Union,"

and opposed to all Political humbuggery and

party pilfering, either in the City, State or

The Daily News

NEWPORT

Saturday Afternoon, November 27, 1863.

For Editorial Department, Local News Items, General and War News, see this page. Latest News, by telegraph. Commercial and Marine Matters, Third page. Miscellaneous Reading, full Subscription and Advertising Terms, First page. Advertisers are not allowed to insert stereotype display lines or cuts in the columns of this paper.

SLAVERY IN LOUISIANA.

In a letter from New Orleans, dated Sept. 23, Brigadier Gen. Neal Dow thus speaks of the condition of slavery in Louisiana: "As to the institution of slavery, it is virtually overthrown already—thundered it is literally so, everywhere within our military lines. The slaves think themselves free, and will not work for their masters unless they choose to do so, and unless they are paid. Many masters now pay their slaves, some ten dollars, some twelve dollars a month, and some stipulate to give them one-third of their entire crop for their labor in saving it. The slaves leave their masters as they please, and go away without fear, for have they the least fear for the old despotism? I have now about six hundred of them at these farms, constantly employed in Government service, and they have no fear at any time to go back to the plantation to get their things. They have no fear of their masters, nor of the laws of Louisiana. They rightly judge that these latter are no longer of any account. Some time ago I went into a large village, and hearing that a loyal man was confined in jail, I went to it, and made the keeper exhibit his list of prisoners. Among them were many slaves, who were committed for such keeping, and three whites on a charge of murder. I demanded to see the slaves, and was taken into a large airy room occupied by the alleged murderers. On the floor of this apartment was a trap-door, which the keeper raised, bidding the slaves come up; which they did. The effluvia coming up from the den below was so offensive that my officers could not endure it. After a little time I looked down the hole, and found it was a wretched place, with only two small heavily-graded windows for light and air. They were in confinement under the laws of Louisiana, but I had them go, and they went. This was trampling those laws under foot, and the slaves all understood since that time that they are no longer in bondage by the law, for the slave laws are null. Many plantations are abandoned by their owners, and I am taking possession of them. Yesterday I sent an officer upon my plantation, the crown of which, besides sugar, besides great quantities of other produce, worth in all one hundred thousand dollars. All the whites are gone, leaving one hundred negroes behind, and my officer is to superintend the estate and secure the crops, and this week I shall take possession of two other great plantations, in the same way and for the same purposes. In Louisiana, before the war, negroes sold for more money than in any other State, because the sugar planters were making immense profits, and were continually extending the cultivation of the cane. At present slaves are without value here, and there is no market for them whatever. The entire business of the State is entirely destroyed, and vast numbers of men, of princely fortune before the war, are beggars now. Their trade entirely stopped, and their last year's crop destroyed or seized, and appropriated by the rebel government, they are left without resource."

The Mexican Crisis.—The New York Times thus summarizes a part of the last military news from Mexico:

"It appears that during the preceding fortnight, French forces, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, numbering altogether 19,800 men, landed at Vera Cruz. This force, added to that previously in the country, gives the French an army of 20,000 men. From the best data that can be obtained, there is reason to believe that from 5000 to 10,000 French troops will be landed during the present month, to complete the Emperor Napoleon's invading force. This army of invasion, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000, well equipped and efficient soldiers—some of the best in the Emperor's army—we learn from French sources is expected to move from Orizaba, in case of operations, upon the city of Mexico, some time during the coming month of December."

To meet this force, the Mexicans are rallying with remarkable unanimity. Nearly all the partisan leaders are co-operating with the Juarez Government, and it is said that a well-organized and effective army of about 50,000 men is now ready for the field. We may, therefore, expect rather exciting news from Mexico by the opening of the new year.

Ambition to Appear in Print.—The conductors of newspapers are frequently annoyed by correspondents, who transmit their incursions with the modest intimation, "Will help to fill up the paper." The *Index* gives the following account of the dealing of an editor with one of these ambitious scribblers:

"We were once greatly amused at the relation of a case by the late J. L. Waller. He, with his own characteristic humor, gave the facts as follows: 'A plain brother was very anxious to write for the *Western Recorder*—the paper of which at the time Dr. Waller had charge—and often expressed his desire without much encouragement from the Doctor—but was finally told to write, and the article should appear. He wrote, but said the Doctor, 'such a mess!' But, supposing that one effort would satisfy his correspondent, he put the article in shape, and gave it a point, thought, and connection, and next week the brother said, 'I understand the Doctor's opinion. He came to the editor in a glow of delight, and said, 'Why, brother Waller, I did not know I could write so well! I must write again!'"

Charles H. Chamberlain, who belonged to the 1st Mass. regiment, committed suicide in Boston Tuesday afternoon by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He leaves a wife and children.

Local News

Center of Justice.

This Court met yesterday, and opened with a large docket of criminal business. The first case called was a complaint against William Slavin for larceny of a boat belonging to Zenas L. Hammond. The facts in this case are simply these which we state in justice to Slavin, as we have no doubt of their correctness. On Tuesday week last, the eleventh of the month, Mr. Hammond, the complainant, who is a painter, was at work on board the Santee and while so at work left his boat moored at the wharf. At six o'clock in the evening when he would have returned home to the city, his means of crossing "the vasty deep" were gone, his boat had "skeddaddled." The next day he found her at Banister's wharf in a damaged condition, with the bows stove in, and having been informed that Slavin had used her, he went to him and demanded damages, which Slavin was willing to pay to the amount of one dollar, and did not deny the use of the boat.

Mr. Hammond not satisfied with this, caused a warrant to be issued against Slavin for larceny, and this was the trial of the case. Slavin it appears rents boats on Banister's wharf, and on the Tuesday of last week, started to take over to Fort Adams, a party of soldiers, and on the passage ran the boat upon the point of land that makes out from Goat Island, and at that emergency, he jumped overboard, swam ashore, took a boat, and came home after another boat of his own.

The testimony was to the effect that Slavin went on board the Constitution, "fresh, dripping from the sea," having crawled through one of the port-holes—"any port in a storm," being his motto at that time. He asked permission of the officer of the deck to take the boat which lay moored near—but the officer gave rather a negative permission, so to speak, and Slavin took the boat and came to the city. This was about 10 o'clock, and as the boat was raised at six o'clock, leaves four hours possession unaccounted for. No doubt, she was somewhere, and somebody had her. The counsel for the defense called the attention of the Court to the law in cases of this kind. In order to make such a taking to be larceny, a criminal intent must be proven. Judge Turner, in giving his opinion, remarked that, he should be governed by the law as quoted by Mr. White, in the decision of the case, had the facts warranted a verdict against the respondent. But he remarked, that while there was no doubt but that Slavin had the boat, used her, and came home in her, yet there was also no less doubt, but that some one had taken her before him. And further, that there was no evidence of a criminal intent in the taking, as "was laid in the warrant, in the use of the word 'feloniously.' That, if a person takes any property of another and converts it to his own use, without any felonious intent, it is a trespass and the proper resort for damages, would, in that case, be to a civil action. He said, that granting that Slavin took the boat, there was no evidence that he intended to steal her, and that he should therefore dismiss the case, like Judge Turner's verdict, respondent. This proper one under the circumstances. W. D. Lake for the prosecution. W. A. White for the defense.

The next case called was state re. Susan Peas for an assault and battery upon—Reynolds, one of the Naval Band. Pronounced guilty and fined one dollar and costs.

During the trial of this case, quite an affecting incident occurred in the upsetting of one of our worthy "officers" in this wise. He was sitting back in his chair, gazing at the witness—a female who was on the stand, when either charmed by her beauty or fascinated by the bowled words that fell from her lips, he went backwards chair and all nearly upsetting the stove. This "slightly" disturbed the proceedings of the Court, which were suspended until willing and strong hands had set him again "on his pins." The power of female loveliness is charming and moving, but does not generally more a man to that extent or in that direction. However, there was no damage done, and order was soon restored.

The next was a civil action. J. D. Flint and others against Harriet Morris. Judgment submitted for \$15.00.

The next were two Little Compton cases for obstructing an officer while in the discharge of his duties. The complaints were made by the officer himself, John Palmer, a field driver in the above named town.

The first of these complaints was against Joseph Wilcox. Continued until the first day of December, the complainant, who was also the chief witness for the prosecution, having skeddaddled, and was not to be found. The Court thereupon ordered a writ of attachment to be issued and Palmer, it found, to be locked up in jail until the thing for the trial of the case.

W. A. White for the defense.

The second of these complaints, was against Elisha Davol. This was also continued until the fifth day of December, for the same reason.

W. A. White for the defense.

THE PAINING.—This exceedingly rare Surgical operation was performed yesterday in the town of Portsmouth, upon the head of Wm. Hogan, one of the employees on the railroad. The injury was caused on Sunday last by a blow made with a billet of wood during a "shindy." The blow fractured the skull just over the right temple, pushing it in upon the brain and making an indentation of about the size of a dollar, on the right parietal. Dr. Henry E. Turner of Newport assisted by Dr. Benjamin Greene, of Portsmouth, performed the operation of trepanning, in a successful manner, and removed the comminuted bones. The trephine was applied to the upper edge of the indentation, and after the removal of the pieces disclosed very plainly the lower part crushed in and pressing upon the brain, and, yet strange to relate, the patient, has, at no time since the injury, lost his consciousness for a moment. This case is in this respect, a remarkable one.

HOW THE BODIES OF SOLDIERS CAN BE RECOVERED.—Hulley and Co., No. 536 Broadway, New York advertise that the bodies of certain named soldiers killed in the recent battles in Maryland, can be recovered and forwarded from their present burial places by applying to them as addressed above. Among the names of those who they offer to for-

ward, are Bevon Weaver and Stephen A. Burdick, of the 4th R. I. Regiment. The advertisement does not say whether this is a general agency, or not, but simply states that the friends of these men should make arrangements for the removal of the bodies of those named by applying to their firm, No. 536 Broadway N. Y. We presume that the truth of the matter is that this firm send out agents there and when the burial place of a body is found and identified, they then inform the friends so that they may obtain it, if wanted.

We have heard a great deal of the superior excellence of Speer's Sauter wine, and of its being adopted in European hospitals in preference to their own production. The most scientific men of this country and liquor-assayers appointed by government, pronounce it a valuable article. We cannot write more on this subject now, but cheerfully publish the following card, which speaks for itself.

PORTLAND, Feb. 1, 1862:
The undersigned, having become practically acquainted with the Sauter wine, manufactured by Alfred Speer, of New Jersey, would say that he considers it a superior article, and far preferable to the quality of Port Wine furnished in this market at the same price.

H. T. CUMMINGS, M. D.,
Assayer to the State of Maine.
We have heard persons who have used the above wine express their astonishment that so rich and mild a wine is produced in this country, and is now being bought up by the wealthier classes and druggists.

Treachery of a Rebel Officer.—During the affair in Opelousas county, Louisiana, under Gen. Weitz, the Thirteenth Connecticut, having charged upon a rebel regiment and overtaken them, a captain of the Thirteenth went towards the rebels (Col. McPherson) and demanded his surrender, which he refused, and immediately shot the captain mortally wounding him. Upon seeing his captain fall, this treacherous shot, the orderly sergeant of the company stepped out from the ranks, levelled his musket, and shot the colored through the head, killing him instantly. The rebel regiment was then surrounded and taken prisoners. It was the "Crescent City Regiment," which left New Orleans last fall with eleven hundred numbers, comprising some of the best men of that city, having been recruited from the merchants, bankers, and lawyers.

The Duke of Leuchenberg.—The genealogy of this candidate for the throne of Greece is interesting. An exchange says:

"His grandfather was the Empress Josephine; his great grandfather was Eugene Beauharnais and the King Maximilian of Bavaria; his grandfather was the famous Duke of Eichstadt, the best friend of Napoleon's Generals. His mother was the daughter of the Czar Nicholas, Napoleon III, is his cousin, and the King of Sweden is his near kinsman. He is also connected by blood with the deposed King of Greece, Otho, first and last of the Bavarian dynasty; and he is likely to be further united to the Napoleons by a marriage with one of the Murat princesses. With such a parentage, and such blood in his veins, he ought to make a mark in the world if he rises to the throne of Greece."

Foreign Frenzy of our Elections.—Only the October elections had reached England at the date of our last advice. The comments upon them are not in general very pointed or intelligent. Mr. Spence, the leading secession writer for the *Times* thinks that the success of the Democratic party would not end the war, though it would put matters in train for the end to be brought about by other events. Having secured a Democratic Congress, he says, "all that would then be needed in European recognition of the South, to be followed by a proffer to mediate between the two powers. The Liverpool *Mercantile* says that the election of an opposition Congress "is not erroneously described as a Southern victory," adding: "Without a majority in Congress, President Lincoln would find it necessary to modify his plans, and the Democratic would probably compel him to wage the war in such strict accordance with constitutional principles that to continue it could be almost sheer folly."—*London Journal*.

Advantages of the New Box.—Speaking of the change of the base of operations to Fredericksburg, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Two days' march along the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad will bring our army to a point where it can obtain supplies from points on the Ware, York, James and Rappahannock rivers. Three or four days' march from Fredericksburg will bring us in front of Richmond again, and give the army of the Potomac a reinforcement of 50,000 men."

A wounded soldier who served in Burnside's expedition in North Carolina, mentions that at Newbern, on one occasion, our troops on account of the numerous batteries they had to encounter, becoming discouraged were falling back; an officer rode up in haste to Burnside and asked if he would order a retreat. "Retreat!" said Burnside, "Yes, right into the face of the enemy. That is how I want you to retreat." A forward movement was immediately ordered, and by a forward retreat, our troops carried all before their intrenchments, and capturing all their strongholds.

What are Paper Consumers to Do.—Owing to the scarcity of rags for paper stock, and the high rate of foreign exchange, together with the scarcity of water to operate paper mills, the price of paper has advanced twenty-five per cent. within ten days. What paper consumers are to do is now a serious matter for the consideration of publishers. If there is any substitute for rags, which is destined to take the place of them in the making of paper stock, now is the time to bring the article forth.—*Scientific American*.

The first instalment of the sugar crop was received in New Orleans on the 20th ult. The prospects are not favorable for saving any considerable proportion of it, though it is affirmed that if the usual force of negroes was available, the largest crop ever raised in the State would be gathered this season.

Guy, Holbrook, of Vermont, has appointed Thursday, December 10, as the day for Thanksgiving in that State—thus breaking the line, all the other States celebrating on the 27th of November.

REBEL MOVEMENTS OPPOSITE HARPER'S FERRY.

New York, Nov. 21.—The *Herald* has the following:
Centerville, Va., Nov. 20.—Gen. Stuart, with about 800 cavalry, was at Warrenton Junction yesterday.

Some fifty rebel cavalry appeared on the Bull Run battle field yesterday.

Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 20.—Signal rockets ascended from the enemy's camp last night before midnight. Some movement is progressing among the rebels. Their pickets are still in view.

False rumors that Stonewall Jackson's column had crossed the river at Sharpshooter were circulated here to-day. They probably rose out of the circumstance that the enemy's mounted videttes appeared about this point on the Potomac yesterday.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.
STONEWALL JACKSON THREATENING SIGEL.

New York, Nov. 21.—The *Herald* has the following:
Washington, Nov. 20.—11.50 P. M. We have reports from the army along the line to-night, but nothing important has transpired.
Stonewall Jackson is reported to be threatening Sigel, and Lee is skirmishing with Burnside. Nothing decisive has been accomplished.

Snow fell in Rome, Georgia, on the 26th of October.—*Charleston Mercury*, Nov. 1.

A gentleman just from Virginia states that the total number of rations issued daily to the army of Gen. Burnside is 240,000. This would go to show that he has an army of about 200,000 men.

The Evening Express states:
Arrangements are being consummated by which all contrabands now at Washington and all others hereafter arriving are to be provided for and the National Treasury relieved of the burden of their maintenance. The plan is substantially as follows: The proper bank forms are being now prepared. The Government, as contractor and guarantor, apprentices out all negroes for a certain number of years; the parties taking charge of the contrabands entering into a bond and covenant to have them instructed in some useful avocation, furnished with suitable food, raiment and quarters, and at the end of their apprenticeship to have bestowed upon them two suits of clothing and five dollars in money.

Died.
In this city, last evening, at the Asylum, on Constans Harbor Island, Edward Allen, in the 70th year of his age.

Advertisements New this Day

At a meeting of the City Council of the City of Newport, held Nov. 14th 1863, the following Ordinance was passed:

AN ORDINANCE.
In relation to the City Debt and permanent loans. IT IS ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

Sec. 1. The City of Newport, hereinafter referred to as the City, is authorized to receive for the purpose of the bonds of the City, the issue of which is provided for by this ordinance.
Sec. 2. The Committee on Finance shall cause to be prepared bonds with interest coupons attached, it being provided and ordained, that in the issue of the same, they shall be so arranged as to meet as near as may be the aggregate, the condition of the debt as it now exists.
Sec. 3. The Committee on Finance are empowered, should any holder or holders of said notes prefer present payment for the same, to authorize the sale of the bonds of the City to an amount sufficient to meet the same, provided it can be done without loss.
Sec. 4. All bonds which may be issued by the City under the provisions of this ordinance, shall be made payable to the order of the City Treasurer, who shall accept for the same and be signed by the Mayor and the President of the Council. They shall have attached to them the seal of the City and be registered and countersigned by the City Clerk. The bonds thus prepared and signed by the Treasurer, shall constitute good and valid claims against the City, and shall be paid by the Treasurer when due, upon presentation of the same, if provided, however, that such bonds and coupons may be issued payable at a place or places out of the City, should such a course be deemed expedient.
Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the City Clerk, at the first meeting of the City Council after the issue of any bonds in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, to lay before that body a transcript of his record thereof, which record shall set forth the number, amount, time of payment, number of coupons, and the name of each, and the purpose of issue of each bond registered by him. A true copy attested.

BENJ. B. HOWLAND, City Clerk.

NEW BOOKS.—Miriam, by Marion Harland. The Palace of Hope. The Tax Payers Manual. Lovers Military Novels. Each and its Lvs. by a Professor. WARREN, Agent, 130 Thames St.

BALMORAL BOOTS SELLING CHEAP.
100 pairs double sole Balmorals at \$2.50
100 " do do do 1.87
100 " do do do 1.50
100 " do do do 1.25
nov 21 J. M. SWAN, 109 Thames st.

GREATER REDUCED PRICES.—A quantity of City Music Store, 17 & 19 Broad St. T. W. WOOD.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
350 NEW BALMORAL SKIRTS of full size, also a few also for children and Misses Balmorals just received at
nov 11 W. C. COZZENS & CO.

ALL SIZES. Styles, and prices just received at
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BURNSIDE MOVING.

THE BURNSIDE COAL IS ALSO MOVING and is the best coal known for sale by
WILLIAMS, Sole Agent, 172 Thames st., and Williams.

HICKORY WOOD.
A PRIME LOT at WILLIAMS, Williams Wharf.
nov 21

STOVES.
THE METEOR GAS BURNING—the cheapest Gas Burning Parlor Stove in use, together with a variety of other coal and wood stoves.
BROWN GODDARD & BARLOW, 122 Thames St.
nov 21

MEDIA RANGE.
THIS FIVE HOLE RANGE is the best and most economical cooking range yet invented. Another lot received and for sale by
BROWN GODDARD & BARLOW, 122 Thames St.
nov 21

LOT AIR FURNACES.
HOT AIR FURNACES set in the best manner and at low prices, guaranteed by
BROWN GODDARD & BARLOW, 122 Thames St.
nov 21

FOR SALE.
THE FINE ESTATE, known as the estate of the late Hon. Asher Robbins, situated near Washington Square in Newport—buildings are made nearly new, the lot of land is large and valuable, now belonging to Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of Portsmouth.
nov 20 Apply to ALFRED SMITH.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of Perry & Stevens, is dissolved by the death of the senior Partner. The business will be continued by the surviving Partner. All persons having claims against the firm, will please present them for adjustment, and those indebted, will make immediate payment to
THOMAS STEVENS.
Newport Nov. 20th 1863. 1w

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and well selected stock of Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, Cigars, Wine, Syring, Cordials, Bitters, and all the different kinds of useful articles to the smoker or chewer, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices at N. York and N. B. Retail, original packages, or part to suit the purchaser. Liquors sold by the Pipe, Barrel, or measure only. Goods delivered to any part of the City free of charge.

TOBACCO OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS.
Solace, Sunnyside, Young America, Standard, Continental, Yellow Bird, Bedford, Cherry and Bay Rum, Delight, National, Nonpareil, Savory, Mountain, Fine Cut Cavendish, May Blossom, Summer Roses, French Bloom, Bird's Eye, General Middleton, Little Mac, Dundee, Gen. Corcoran, Garibaldi, Soldiers' Consolation, Ormston, Kirkcaldie, Turkish, Spanish, German, Young Short, and Mild Smoking, Cavendish, Navy and Twist.

PIPES:
Meerschaum, India Rubber, Briar Root, Wood, Chamois, and Scotch. French, German and Shaker Clay Pipes.

CIGARS:
Plantation, El Dorado, Concha, La Naranja, El Le on de Oro, La Quacora, La Distraccion, Figue, Gen. Burnside, North Star, American Eagle, Ace Lively, Punch, McCallum, Quacha, Nonpareil, Solace, Standard, Yara, Zouave, Cheroots, &c.

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.
Holland, Jamaica, Rye, Malt Rye, and Old Tom Gin, Scotch Whisky, Brandy, Cherry and Bay Rum, Hearts of Monongahela, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, Grape, Currant, Sweet Mataga and Champagne Wines, Alcohol, Cider, and the best French Brandy, &c. Sloughton, Dr. Mills, English Spice and French Wine Bitters. Essences of Peppermint, Watergreen, Wormwood, &c. Syrups of various kinds.
WM. ALDERSON, Proprietor, 121 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

THE GOLDEN WREATH.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY favorite Songs and Miriam, by the author of Marion Harland.
Orley Peas.

Maria's Lectures on the English Language and History of the English Language.
Orders and Circulars for the Magazine for December. Photographic Albums, a new supply cheap and good. For sale by
CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.
nov 19

THE VOICE OF PRAISE at the City Music Store, 17 & 19 Broad St. T. W. WOOD.

GODEY'S MAGAZINE for December, N. Y. MAGAZINE for December, BUDGET OF FUN for December, COMIC MONTHLY for December, FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1864, FRANKLIN'S ALMANAC for 1864, BALLOON'S DOLLAR MONTHLY for December, METHODIST ALMANAC for 1864.
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INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the citizens of Newport, that he is at all times prepared to weigh and PLATE at his store, or at their residences.
nov 7 F. M. HAMMETT.

LICENSED CLAIM AGENCY for procuring from the Government Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and Land Warrants. W. W. WOOD, 63 Thames St.

VIOL

Instance:

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